

Counties.	Population.	No. of Deleg's.
Allegany, . . .	22,584	4
Anne Arundel, . .	20,871	3
Baltimore county, .	40,082	6
Carroll, . . .	20,220	3
Caroline, . . .	9,370	2
Calvert, . . .	7,824	2
Cecil, . . .	18,601	3
Charles, . . .	12,329	2
Dorchester, . . .	17,162	3
Frederick, . . .	37,419	6
Hariord, . . .	18,498	3
Kent, . . .	10,608	2
Montgomery, . . .	13,815	2
Prince George's, .	16,946	3
Queen Anne's, . .	12,776	2
St. Mary's, . . .	11,359	2
Somerset, . . .	20,224	3
Talbot, . . .	12,158	2
Washington, . . .	30,108	5
Worcester, . . .	17,490	3
Baltimore City, .	167,830	10
Howard, . . .	12,000	2
Total,	—	73

The slightest examination of this *projet* reveals the startling fact that the whole political power of the State had been transferred to one peculiarly favored section, as if by a magicians wand. The enchanters spell could not have done it more thoroughly—certainly not more speedily. No lynx eye is required to pierce its concealed depths. No imagination to fathom its secret mysteries or divine its present and future objects. With one fell swoop it has stripped us bare and left us naked—harmless as the poor worm that crawls at our feet, unable even to secure our own self-protection. From the proud position of equals, we are at once reduced to the humiliating posture of suppliants—and when we shudder at the prospect, we are told that this is democracy—*par excellence* democracy—alas, what deeds are done in virtues name. As

“In religion,

What damned error, but some sober brow

Will bless it and approve it with a text,

Hiding the grossness with fair ornament.

There is no vice so simple, but assumes

Some mark of virtue on his outward parts.”

By this arrangement the original land marks of the government are uprooted from their foundation—the time honored principle of territorial representation (as such) utterly discarded, and the majesty of numbers recognized well nigh to its fullest extent. It locates the entire legislative authority in one branch of the government, [and that one more important than all the others together,] upon our extreme northern border and thus renders the whole of southern and eastern Maryland, subject to its *tyranny* as well as to its justice. Vast and differing interests are left helplessly dependant upon its mercy—and that beautiful and well balanced sectional equality hitherto prevailing and made essential by the peculiarity of our geographical character, will be found to exist no longer. All this is done in the

name of democracy, and to illustrate an abstraction, which the very fiat of nature has emphatically declared, cannot be reduced to a thoroughly practical application within our limits, without doing the grossest injustice to more than one half of the State, and without direct and open hostility to that exalted principle which should not only pervade every government, but so frame it, that no individual should go unprotected—no interest unsecured or uncherished. Maryland is unlike any other commonwealth in the confederacy. Principles that may be followed to their extremes elsewhere, cannot by our very conformity be adopted here without the most manifest and clear impropriety. The great State of Pennsylvania that lies as a huge giant upon our frontier, can entertain no such fears of local tyranny as from our less fortunate situation, must, unless wisely guarded against, ever be properly and legitimately apprehended by us. Her immense territory—her dense population—her antagonistic interests, her numerous and expanding cities, each occupying a position to balance and restrain the others, all ensure the harmony and justice of her administration. The mighty empire State may also indulge the doctrine of numbers to its broadest extent, for though she holds the emporium of the western world, with its teeming myriads within her limits, the millions of her citizens beyond its influence effectually frees her from any danger. Not so, however, with us. In our midst, one solitary commercial city is towering in grandeur above all others, and rising with unexampled and unequalled rapidity to magnificence, prosperity and power. I rejoice that such is indeed the fact. I would see her in the very van of every successful commercial enterprise—leading the way to wealth and opulence. I would see her numbers increasing—her area extending; her gorgeous palaces daily ascending. There is within me no feeling of hostility toward that growing and hospitable community. As a Marylander, I share with them in their just and honest pride, and glory in their brilliant career. But sir, there are others besides the denizens of this favored region—and they are looking anxiously to the instrument we are now framing for that security and independence which their moral and numerical condition will no longer afford. We cannot if we would shut our eyes to the consequences not seen in the far off and dim vista of the future—but even now close at hand. We are divided into three grand divisions—the commercial—the grain growing and mineral—and that which is solely a planting or agricultural. Two of these great interests are already united by artificial constructions, and by the strong bond of natural affinity—the other consisting entirely of small counties is left isolate and dis severed, and as in all time past, unaided. Without some Constitutional restraint the agricultural section must become a mere colony, entirely subservient to the others. Tell me not then that we are obstinate in clinging to our present political power, when reason and justice and the *very interests of self-preservation* so eminently demand it. Deny us whatever else you choose—refuse the assist